



Security Council

Distr.: General
26 October 2000

Original: English

Letter dated 19 October 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Armenia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a statement issued by the press service of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Nagorny Karabakh (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Movses **Abelian**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative



Annex to the letter dated 19 October 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Armenia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: Russian]

Statement issued by the press service of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Nagorny Karabakh

On 9 October 2000, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Azerbaijan issued a statement in which, in its characteristic manner, using vocabulary not normally associated with foreign policy departments, it makes belated and completely baseless accusations against the Karabakh side.

This time the cause of anxiety for Azerbaijan was a Memorandum on mutual cooperation signed by the Governments of the Republic of Nagorny Karabakh and the Republic of Armenia on 3 September 2000, and a draft law drawn up by the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Nagorny Karabakh and presented to Parliament on restoration of the historic names of the administrative districts of the Republic. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Nagorny Karabakh regards such claims as gross interference in the internal affairs of the Republic of Nagorny Karabakh.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Nagorny Karabakh considers it fitting to recall that, even in the Soviet period, questions regarding the administrative and territorial division of the Republic of Nagorny Karabakh fell completely within the competence of the authorities of Nagorny Karabakh.

Now the immediate task of the Government of the Republic of Nagorny Karabakh is the liquidation of the hitherto insurmountable destructive consequences of the armed aggression by Azerbaijan against Nagorny Karabakh and the creation of conditions of normal life for the people. Determining the forms and methods of cooperation with the official and unofficial structures of a country is the prerogative of the executive authority effectively performing the functions of administration in its territory.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Nagorny Karabakh draws the attention of the international community and interested forums to the fact that the actions of official Baku run counter to its stated readiness to establish peace and stability in the region. We are forced to describe the policy of Azerbaijan, aimed at disrupting the socio-economic development of the Republic of Nagorny Karabakh, as openly hostile.

What "favourable atmosphere for a settlement of the conflict" is Azerbaijan talking about, since for a long time now it has been disrupting the negotiation process, rejecting any peace initiatives and proposals for economic cooperation and thereby impeding confidence-building between the peoples involved in the conflict?

Regrettably, we have to note that it has become common practice for the authorities of Azerbaijan to engage in unsubstantiated criticism of mediating countries and international organizations. To take an example, what aims is official Baku pursuing when it deliberately hinders the work of the International Committee of the Red Cross and other mediating missions assisting the parties in solving

humanitarian problems such as looking for missing persons and freeing prisoners of war?

It is quite clear that this latest "ratcheting up" of a different level of officials in the Republic of Azerbaijan is due to the pre-election situation, to which the peace process is being sacrificed. It is this very fact which undermines confidence in Azerbaijan as a negotiating partner and is not conducive to a normalization of the situation in the region.



**General Assembly
Security Council**

Distr.: General
26 October 2000

Original: English

**General Assembly
Fifty-fifth session
Agenda item 64
Question of Cyprus**

**Security Council
Fifty-fifth year**

**Letter dated 26 October 2000 from the Permanent Representative
of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the
Secretary-General**

I have the honour to enclose herewith the European Parliament resolution on the application of Cyprus for membership in the European Union and the state of the negotiations, adopted on 4 October 2000 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 64, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Sotirios **Zackheos**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative



Annex to the letter dated 26 October 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

European Parliament resolution on the application of Cyprus for membership in the European Union and the state of the negotiations adopted on 4 October 2000

Committee on Foreign Affairs, Human Rights, Common Security and Defence Policy

The European Parliament,

- having regard to Cyprus's application for membership of the European Union, submitted on 3 July 1990 pursuant to Article 49 of the Treaty on European Union,
- having regard to the opinion of the Commission on this application (COM(1993) 313 - C4-0583/1997),
- having regard to the Council of Ministers decision of 6 March 1995, confirmed by the European Council in Helsinki,
- having regard to the first regular report from the Commission, issued on 17 December 1998, on Cyprus's progress towards accession (COM(1998) 710 - C4-0108/1999) and Parliament's resolution of 15 April 1999 on the same subject¹,
- having regard to the second regular report from the Commission, issued on 13 October 1999, on Cyprus's progress towards accession (COM(1999) 502 - C5-0025/2000),
- having regard to the decisions of the Copenhagen (21-22 June 1993), Florence (21-22 June 1996), Luxembourg (12-13 December 1997), and Helsinki (10-11 December 1999) European Councils,
- having regard to the accession negotiations with the Republic of Cyprus, which opened on 31 March 1998,
- having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 555/2000 of 13 March 2000 on the implementation of operations in the framework of the pre-accession strategy for the Republic of Cyprus and the Republic of Malta² and to the Accession Partnership with the Republic of Cyprus, endorsed by the Council on 20 March 2000³,
- having regard to Rule 47(1) of its Rules of Procedure,
- having regard to the report of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, Human Rights, Common Security and Defence Policy (A5-0249/2000),

¹ OJ C 219, 30.7.1999, p. 448.

² OJ L 68, 16.3.2000, p. 3.

³ OJ L 78, 29.3.2000, p. 10.

- A. whereas the Republic of Cyprus, hereinafter referred to as 'Cyprus', the only State entitled to represent the island as a whole, has made considerable economic and political advances even though the richest part of its territory has been occupied for 26 years by Turkey, a country associated with the Union to which, notwithstanding the above, candidate country status has just been accorded,
 - B. whereas Cyprus fully satisfies the Copenhagen political and economic criteria, as can be seen from the rapid progress of the accession negotiations,
 - C. whereas Cyprus can consequently expect to join the Union at an early stage and whereas any objection to its accession on account of the particular circumstances existing on the island would be both politically and morally untenable,
 - D. expressing the hope that the outcome of the UN-sponsored negotiations will be such as to ensure that the Greek and Turkish Cypriot populations can together reap the benefits of accession,
 - E. whereas the Union should become more actively involved to help bring about a negotiated settlement to end the partition of the island in accordance with the relevant UN Security Council resolutions,
 - F. whereas Cyprus will have a significant contribution to make to the CFSP,
1. Welcomes the progress made by Cyprus towards accession and urges the legal authorities of Cyprus to continue their efforts fully to incorporate the *acquis communautaire* so as to conclude accession negotiations as swiftly as possible;
 2. Notes that, to date, 16 out of the 31 chapters have been completely dealt with and hopes that the accession negotiations will continue at the same intensive pace so as to enable Cyprus to join the Union once the outcome of the IGC now under way has been endorsed by the Union Member States;
 3. Welcomes the decisions taken by the European Council at Helsinki not to make a solution to the Cyprus question a precondition for accession; urges the Turkish Cypriots to join the delegation of the legal Government of Cyprus, unconditionally, in negotiating the accession of the island to the European Union, since the Turkish Cypriot community will be able to enjoy the benefits of membership once the political question of Cyprus is resolved;
 4. Deplores the lack of goodwill on the part of the Turkish Cypriot side and Turkey to make progress with the negotiations on the question of Cyprus towards a settlement on the basis of the relevant UN Security Council resolutions, and with the future constitutional arrangements;
 5. Deplores the action of the Turkish troops in Cyprus who, on the eve of a new round of proximity talks, have been redeployed, occupying a part of the buffer zone;
 6. Calls on the European Union, through its High Representative for the CFSP, to become more involved in the search for a solution to the Cypriot question and calls for the final political settlement to respect the *acquis communautaire*;

7. Notes that the Union is capable of making a vital contribution to the security of the Greek and Turkish Cypriot communities within the framework of a peace settlement and the demilitarisation of the island, that the Union can help resolve the problem of the controlled return of refugees and the repatriation of the settlers, and that it can make a dynamic contribution to the development of the northern part of Cyprus, once reunification has taken place;
8. Believes, in this respect, that projects involving the two communities should be instituted and dialogue between the parties encouraged in a new framework of confidence-building measures;
9. Takes the view, finally, that the accession of Cyprus will strengthen the Union's influence in the eastern Mediterranean, thus making for greater security in that region;
10. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council and Commission, the parliaments of the Member States and the Government and Parliament of the Republic of Cyprus.



Security Council

Distr.: General
26 October 2000

Original: English

Letter dated 25 October 2000 from the Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith the translation into English of a note verbale dated 2 October 2000 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Embassy of the Republic of Iraq in Tehran (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Hadi Nejad Hosseini
Ambassador
Permanent Representative



Annex to the letter dated 25 October 2000 from the Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Note verbale dated 2 October 2000 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Embassy of the Republic of Iraq in Tehran

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran presents its compliments to the Embassy of the Republic of Iraq in Tehran and has the honour to state the following:

According to the reports submitted by the relevant authorities of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the acts of hostility, as described hereunder, have been committed by the terrorist Mojahedin Khalq Organization (MKO), authorized by the Government of Iraq to station on Iraqi soil with a view to embarking on acts of sabotage against the Islamic Republic of Iran:

1. On 20 August 2000, at 0400 hours, the MKO, assisted by Iraqi forces, fired several 82 mm mortar rounds in the direction of the suburbs of the city of Mehran.
2. On 20 August 2000, at 0530 hours, a number of terrorist elements belonging to the MKO, infiltrating territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the Ilam region, fired three mini-Katyusha rockets in the direction of Salehabad.
3. Having completed the aforementioned operation and while returning to Iraqi territory, the MKO elements planted a number of land mines on the path of the Iranian border guards.
4. On 24 August 2000, during the night, a number of the elements belonging to the terrorist MKO set traps on the Koushk-Shalamcha road, leading to the injury of eight Iranian border guards and damage to two vehicles carrying ice.
5. On 25 August 2000, at 1430 hours, a number of elements belonging to the terrorist MKO, infiltrating territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran, fired three 107 mm rockets in the direction of the city of Khoramshahr.
6. On 26 August 2000, at 0250 hours, seven heavy weaponry shells were fired by the terrorist MKO in an attack across the border from inside Iraq on to Iranian territory (the Ghasr-Shirin general district).

The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, strongly protesting against the above-mentioned acts of hostility, holds the Government of the Republic of Iraq responsible for the adverse consequences of such acts resulting from the provision of sanctuary to the terrorists of the MKO on Iraqi soil and the creation of favourable conditions for them to organize armed acts of terrorism and sabotage against the Islamic Republic of Iran, which are in flagrant contravention of the international norms and principles and the Charter of the United Nations, as well as the principles of good-neighbourly relations.

It is to be recalled that the continuation of such intrusions will cause irreparable damage to bilateral relations. Therefore, the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, while respecting the territorial integrity of the Republic of Iraq and the principle of good-neighbourly relations, considers the continuation of such acts

of hostility to be intolerable and reserves its right to legitimate self-defence as well as removal of any threats.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran takes this opportunity to convey to the Embassy of the Republic of Iraq in Tehran the assurances of its highest consideration.



Security Council

Distr.: General
27 October 2000

Original: English

Letter dated 25 October 2000 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to refer to Security Council resolutions 1312 (2000) and 1320 (2000) of 31 July and 15 September 2000, relating to the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea (UNMEE).

Following the usual consultations, it is my intention to appoint Brigadier General P. C. Cammaert (Netherlands) as Force Commander of UNMEE, with effect from 1 November 2000. He is expected to arrive in the mission area during the first half of November.

I should be grateful if you would bring this matter to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kofi A. Annan





Security Council

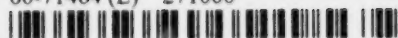
Distr.: General
27 October 2000

Original: English

Letter dated 27 October 2000 from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 25 October 2000 (S/2000/1037), concerning your intention to appoint Brigadier General P. C. Cammaert (Netherlands) as Force Commander of the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea (UNMEE), has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They take note of the intention contained in your letter.

(Signed) Martin **Andjaba**
President of the Security Council





Security Council

Distr.: General
27 October 2000

Original: English

**Letter dated 27 October 2000 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the
Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed
to the President of the Security Council**

I have the honour to transmit herewith the Communiqué of the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have it circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Vladislav Jovanovic
Chargé d'affaires a.i.



**Annex to the letter dated 27 October 2000 from the Chargé
d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the
United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council**

**Communiqué of the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the
Federal Republic of Yugoslavia**

The Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs expresses deep concern at the decision of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK) and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) to hold local elections in Kosovo and Metohija on 28 October 2000. The Ministry recalls that UNMIK and OSCE have not taken into account serious and good-intentioned warnings of a number of Governments and international governmental and non-governmental organizations that no elementary conditions have been created in Kosovo and Metohija for a free expression of will, short of which there can be no democratic, free and fair elections.

Holding elections under the conditions where no security and freedom of movement exist for members of all ethnic communities leads to the conclusion that the elections will be transposed into a competition of political parties of the Albanian ethnic community alone. At the same time, elections at which only Albanian representatives are elected into local authorities are transposed, contrary to proclaimed goals of the international community and Security Council resolution 1244 (1999), into a legalization of the policy of ethnic cleansing, and may be interpreted as support for separatism.

The Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs draws attention also on this occasion to the fact that, owing to the lack of elementary conditions, the Serbian and other non-Albanian population still living in Kosovo and Metohija, as well as more than 200,000 Serbs and other Albanians forced to leave their homes in the past 16 months, will not take part in such elections.

The Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs notes with regret that the holding of the local elections in the situation is not in accordance with the open and strong support rendered by the international community to the democratic changes in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Insistence on holding the local elections in the present circumstances does not contribute to the stabilization of the situation in Kosovo and Metohija and the preservation of the multi-ethnic character of the Province, which is one of the principal goals of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999).

The Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs emphasizes that only equitable participation by members of all ethnic communities in the elections, return of all refugees to the Province and their participation in the elections, equal security conditions and equitable access to the media can guarantee fair elections. The local elections in Kosovo and Metohija should therefore be postponed pending realization of the said conditions.

**Security Council**

Distr.: General
30 October 2000
English
Original: English, French and Russian

Draft resolution

The Security Council,

Reaffirming all its previous resolutions on Western Sahara, in particular resolutions 1108 (1997) of 22 May 1997, 1292 (2000) of 29 February 2000, 1301 (2000) of 31 May 2000 and 1309 (2000) of 25 July 2000, and also its resolution 1308 (2000) of 17 July 2000,

Recalling the relevant principles contained in the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel of 9 December 1994,

Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General of 26 October 2000 (S/2000/1029) and the observations and recommendations contained therein, and *expressing* full support for the role and work of the Personal Envoy,

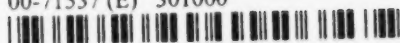
Reiterating full support for the continued efforts exerted by the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO) to implement the Settlement Plan and agreements adopted by the parties to hold a free, fair and impartial referendum for the self-determination of the people of Western Sahara,

Noting that fundamental differences between the parties over the interpretation of the main provisions of the Settlement Plan remain to be resolved,

1. *Decides* to extend the mandate of MINURSO until 28 February 2001, with the expectation that the parties, under the auspices of the Secretary-General's Personal Envoy, will continue to try to resolve the multiple problems relating to the implementation of the Settlement Plan and try to agree upon a mutually acceptable political solution to their dispute over Western Sahara;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide an assessment of the situation before the end of the present mandate;

3. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.



**General Assembly
Security Council**Distr.: General
27 October 2000

Original: English

**General Assembly
Fifty-fifth session
Agenda item 64
Question of Cyprus****Security Council
Fifty-fifth year****Letter dated 25 October 2000 from the Permanent
Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed
to the Secretary-General**

Upon instructions from my Government and further to my letter dated 4 October 2000 (A/55/454-S/2000/959), I have the honour to draw your attention to new violations of the flight information region (FIR) of Nicosia and the National Airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by military aircraft of the Turkish Air Force, recorded on 4, 5, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21 and 22 October 2000.

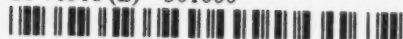
On 4 October, one (1) F-4 Turkish military aircraft entered the Nicosia FIR, from a south-easterly direction, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Karpasia, before returning afterwards to the FIR of Ankara.

On 5 October, one (1) C-160 Turkish military aircraft entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Karpasia (Cape of Apostolos Andreas), before exiting in a south-easterly direction. The C-160 aircraft returned later on the same day and entered once again the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Karpasia before exiting towards the FIR of Ankara.

On 16 October, one (1) BE-200 Turkish military aircraft entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Mesaoria before landing at the illegal airport of Tymbou in the occupied area of the Republic, returning afterwards to the FIR of Ankara.

On 18 October, two (2) F-16 Turkish military aircraft entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations before returning to the FIR of Ankara.

On 19 October, six (6) F-16 Turkish military aircraft entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and, after patrolling within the Nicosia FIR, returned to the FIR of Ankara.



On the same day (19 October), six (6) F-16 Turkish military aircraft entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, as follows:

(a) Two (2) F-16 violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area western of Paphos before exiting towards the FIR of Ankara.

(b) Four (4) F-16 violated international air traffic regulations, flying within the Nicosia FIR towards the point of Kavos.

On 20 October, twenty (20) Turkish military aircraft (eighteen F-16 and two F-4) entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, as follows:

(a) Ten (10) F-16 violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area western of Paphos before exiting towards the FIR of Ankara.

(b) Eight (8) F-16 and two (2) F-14 violated international air traffic regulations, flying within the Nicosia FIR between the Toska and Tombi points and the Kavos-Maros point, before exiting towards the FIR of Athens and the FIR of Ankara.

On 21 October, sixteen (16) F-16 Turkish military aircraft entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, as follows:

(a) Twelve (12) F-16 violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area western of Paphos before exiting towards the FIR of Ankara.

(b) Four (4) F-16 violated international air traffic regulations, flying over the southern-western area of Nicosia FIR before existing towards the FIR of Ankara.

On 22 October, two (2) F-4 Turkish military aircraft entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the south-western area of the island, near the city of Paphos, at a distance of one (1) nautical mile of the coast, before returning to the FIR of Ankara.

On behalf of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus, I strongly protest the above actions which violate international law, as well as the Security Council resolutions on Cyprus, and call for their cessation. The Turkish Government should be reminded of its obligations under the Charter of the United Nations to respect the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus. I would also like to express the hope that the necessary positive attitude will be shown by Turkey, so that the forthcoming round of proximity talks, as well as all efforts for finding a just and viable solution of the Cyprus problem on the basis of United Nations resolutions, will not be adversely affected.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 64, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Sotos Zackheos
Ambassador
Permanent Representative



Security Council

Distr.: General
30 October 2000

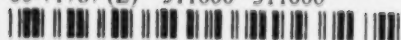
Original: English

**Letter dated 27 October 2000 from the Permanent Representative
of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the
Secretary-General**

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a statement of the Minister of Defence of the Republic of Azerbaijan, Colonel-General Safar Abiyev, made at the regular session of the Council of Ministers of Defence of the Commonwealth of Independent States, held in Dushanbe on 26 October 2000 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Eldar Kouliev
Permanent Representative



Annex to the letter dated 27 October 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: Russian]

Statement of the Minister of Defence of the Republic of Azerbaijan, Colonel-General Safar Abiyev, made at the regular session of the Council of Ministers of Defence of the Commonwealth of Independent States

I consider it essential to express the extreme anxiety of the Republic of Azerbaijan regarding the continuing large-scale deliveries of Russian arms and equipment to the Republic of Armenia.

This problem has been on the agenda for a number of years and is having an extremely negative effect on the situation in the whole Caucasus region.

The question of unsanctioned deliveries of Russian armaments valued at more than US\$ 1 billion to Armenia during the period 1993-1996 has still not been resolved.

Azerbaijan has repeatedly appealed to the Russian Federation requesting that the issue be resolved, but we see no reciprocal movement from the Russian side. What is more, in recent years the Russian Federation has in addition been delivering modern weapons and equipment to Armenia and a new large-scale air-force group has been formed.

It is no secret to anyone that a significant proportion of the weapons and equipment delivered to Armenia is transferred to the Azerbaijani lands occupied by Armenia. As a direct result of this, Armenia has now concentrated a substantial quantity of arms and materiel in occupied Azerbaijani territory.

The Republic of Azerbaijan welcomes the agreements reached between Georgia and the Russian Federation at the Istanbul Summit to reduce the quantity of Russian arms and materiel located in Georgia, limited by the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) Treaty. We are watching closely the progress made in the bilateral Georgian-Russian talks on this question.

However, the transfer to Armenia of a significant quantity of the equipment brought from Georgia causes us serious concern.

Such actions by the Russian Federation undermine the already delicate situation in the region. Russian-Armenian military cooperation has come to represent a real threat for the whole of the southern Caucasus. Such actions are contrary to the norms and very spirit of the Commonwealth, create serious obstacles in the path of developing mutual understanding and cooperation and threaten security throughout the Commonwealth.

I consider that the lack of progress in solving this problem delays the prospects for a peaceful settlement of the Armenian-Azerbaijani conflict and is a negative factor for the authority of the Commonwealth of Independent States.



**General Assembly
Security Council**

Distr.: General
30 October 2000

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General Assembly

Fifty-fifth session

Agenda item 19

Admission of new Members to the United Nations

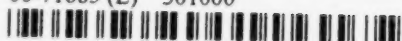
Security Council

Fifty-fifth year

**Application of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia for
admission to membership in the United Nations**

Note by the Secretary-General

In accordance with rule 135 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly and rule 59 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General has the honour to circulate herewith the application of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia for admission to membership in the United Nations, contained in a letter dated 27 October 2000 from the President of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General (see annex).



Annex

Letter dated 27 October 2000 from the President of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General

In the wake of fundamental democratic changes that took place in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, in the capacity of President, I have the honour to request the admission of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to membership in the United Nations in light of the implementation of Security Council resolution 777 (1992).

Accordingly, I should be grateful if you would arrange for the present letter to be placed before the Security Council and the General Assembly as soon as possible.

For this purpose, a declaration made in pursuance of rule 58 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council and rule 134 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly is appended to this letter (see annex).

(Signed) **Vojislav Kostunica**
President

Enclosure

Declaration

In connection with the application of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia for membership in the United Nations, I have the honour, on behalf of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and in my capacity as President of the Republic, to solemnly declare that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia accepts the obligations contained in the Charter of the United Nations and undertakes to fulfil them.

(Signed) Vojislav **Kostunica**
President



Security Council

Distr.: General
31 October 2000

Original: English

Draft resolution

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1261 (1999) of 25 August 1999, 1265 (1999) of 17 September 1999, 1296 (2000) of 19 April 2000 and 1314 (2000) of 11 August 2000, as well as relevant statements of its President, and *recalling also* the statement of its President to the press on the occasion of the United Nations Day for Women's Rights and International Peace (International Women's Day) of 8 March 2000 (SC/6816),

Recalling also the commitments of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (A/52/231) as well as those contained in the outcome document of the twenty-third Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly entitled "Women 2000: Gender Equality, Development and Peace for the Twenty-First Century" (A/S-23/10/Rev.1), in particular those concerning women and armed conflict,

Bearing in mind the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the primary responsibility of the Security Council under the Charter for the maintenance of international peace and security,

Expressing concern that civilians, particularly women and children, account for the vast majority of those adversely affected by armed conflict, including as refugees and internally displaced persons, and increasingly are targeted by combatants and armed elements, and *recognizing* the consequent impact this has on durable peace and reconciliation,

Reaffirming the important role of women in the prevention and resolution of conflicts and in peace-building, and *stressing* the importance of their equal participation and full involvement in all efforts for the maintenance and promotion of peace and security, and the need to increase their role in decision-making with regard to conflict prevention and resolution,

Reaffirming also the need to implement fully international humanitarian and human rights law that protects the rights of women and girls during and after conflicts,

Emphasizing the need for all parties to ensure that mine clearance and mine awareness programmes take into account the special needs of women and girls,

Recognizing the urgent need to mainstream a gender perspective into peacekeeping operations, and in this regard *noting* the Windhoek Declaration and



the Namibia Plan of Action on Mainstreaming a Gender Perspective in Multidimensional Peace Support Operations (S/2000/693).

Recognizing also the importance of the recommendation contained in the statement of its President to the press of 8 March 2000 for specialized training for all peacekeeping personnel on the protection, special needs and human rights of women and children in conflict situations,

Recognizing that an understanding of the impact of armed conflict on women and girls, effective institutional arrangements to guarantee their protection and full participation in the peace process can significantly contribute to the maintenance and promotion of international peace and security,

Noting the need to consolidate data on the impact of armed conflict on women and girls,

1. *Urges* Member States to ensure increased representation of women at all decision-making levels in national, regional and international institutions and mechanisms for the prevention, management, and resolution of conflict;

2. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to implement his strategic plan of action (A/49/587) calling for an increase in the participation of women at decision-making levels in conflict resolution and peace processes;

3. *Urges* the Secretary-General to appoint more women as special representatives and envoys to pursue good offices on his behalf, and in this regard *calls on* Member States to provide candidates to the Secretary-General, for inclusion in a regularly updated centralized roster;

4. *Further urges* the Secretary-General to seek to expand the role and contribution of women in United Nations field-based operations, and especially among military observers, civilian police, human rights and humanitarian personnel;

5. *Expresses* its willingness to incorporate a gender perspective into peacekeeping operations, and *urges* the Secretary-General to ensure that, where appropriate, field operations include a gender component;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide to Member States training guidelines and materials on the protection, rights and the particular needs of women, as well as on the importance of involving women in all peacekeeping and peace-building measures, *invites* Member States to incorporate these elements as well as HIV/AIDS awareness training into their national training programmes for military and civilian police personnel in preparation for deployment, and *further requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that civilian personnel of peacekeeping operations receive similar training;

7. *Urges* Member States to increase their voluntary financial, technical and logistical support for gender-sensitive training efforts, including those undertaken by relevant funds and programmes, inter alia, the United Nations Fund for Women and United Nations Children's Fund, and by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and other relevant bodies;

8. *Calls on* all actors involved, when negotiating and implementing peace agreements, to adopt a gender perspective, including, inter alia:

(a) The special needs of women and girls during repatriation and resettlement and for rehabilitation, reintegration and post-conflict reconstruction;

(b) Measures that support local women's peace initiatives and indigenous processes for conflict resolution, and that involve women in all of the implementation mechanisms of the peace agreements;

(c) Measures that ensure the protection of and respect for human rights of women and girls, particularly as they relate to the constitution, the electoral system, the police and the judiciary;

9. *Calls upon* all parties to armed conflict to respect fully international law applicable to the rights and protection of women and girls, especially as civilians, in particular the obligations applicable to them under the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and the Additional Protocols thereto of 1977, the Refugee Convention of 1951 and the Protocol thereto of 1967, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women of 1979 and the Optional Protocol thereto of 1999 and the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child of 1989 and the two Optional Protocols thereto of 25 May 2000, and to bear in mind the relevant provisions of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court;

10. *Calls on* all parties to armed conflict to take special measures to protect women and girls from gender-based violence, particularly rape and other forms of sexual abuse, and all other forms of violence in situations of armed conflict;

11. *Emphasizes* the responsibility of all States to put an end to impunity and to prosecute those responsible for genocide, crimes against humanity, and war crimes including those relating to sexual and other violence against women and girls, and in this regard *stresses* the need to exclude these crimes, where feasible from amnesty provisions;

12. *Calls upon* all parties to armed conflict to respect the civilian and humanitarian character of refugee camps and settlements, and to take into account the particular needs of women and girls, including in their design, and recalls its resolutions 1208 (1998) of 19 November 1998 and 1296 (2000) of 19 April 2000;

13. *Encourages* all those involved in the planning for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration to consider the different needs of female and male ex-combatants and to take into account the needs of their dependants;

14. *Reaffirms* its readiness, whenever measures are adopted under Article 41 of the Charter of the United Nations, to give consideration to their potential impact on the civilian population, bearing in mind the special needs of women and girls, in order to consider appropriate humanitarian exemptions;

15. *Expresses* its willingness to ensure that Security Council missions take into account gender considerations and the rights of women, including through consultation with local and international women's groups;

16. *Invites* the Secretary-General to carry out a study on the impact of armed conflict on women and girls, the role of women in peace-building and the gender dimensions of peace processes and conflict resolution, and *further invites* him to submit a report to the Security Council on the results of this study and to make this available to all Member States of the United Nations;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General, where appropriate, to include in his reporting to the Security Council progress on gender mainstreaming throughout peacekeeping missions and all other aspects relating to women and girls;

18. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

**Security Council**

Distr.: General
30 October 2000

Original: English

Letter dated 25 October 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Rwanda to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to write to the Security Council to vigorously denounce the latest repeated violations of the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement (S/1999/815, annex) by Kabila forces and their allies.

Despite the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement, the Kabila forces and their allies continue to attack Congolese Rally for Democracy (RCD) and Rwanda Patriotic Army (RPA) positions. A combined force of the Congolese Armed Forces (FAC), the former Rwandese Armed Forces (ex-FAR), Interahamwe, the forces for the Defence of Democracy in Burundi (FDD) and Mai-Mai supported by Zimbabwe and Namibia forces have intensified their military offensive along the Tanganyika sector in Katanga province.

These forces have already captured some RCD positions including Kontaula, Kasasaika, Musa, Balanga, Mutoto-Moja, Kyeruzi and Murungusha as well as Pepa town and airport. They have bombed Moba and Moba Port causing damage and civilian casualties.

Having occupied the above-mentioned RCD positions, the same forces have continued to advance up to RPA defensive positions and are now engaging the RPA using long-range artillery, tanks, bombers and boats. Under these circumstances, the Government of Rwanda wants to make it very clear that the RPA reserves the right to defend itself and its allies, and to react in such a way that the situation is put back into its proper perspective.

The Government of Rwanda requests the United Nations Security Council and the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC) to verify these gross violations without delay and the Joint Military Commission (JMC) know very well who occupies which positions. It is therefore those who want to alter the situation on the ground that should bear responsibility for the consequences.

MONUC should refer to the positions declared by each party to determine unequivocally who is violating the ceasefire. The silence should be broken and action taken by the Security Council to fully deploy MONUC. We condemn the Kinshasa Government and its allies for these irresponsible acts and the most serious violations of the ceasefire. The signatories of the Lusaka Peace Agreement, the



United Nations and the Organization of African Unity must take note and act urgently to contain escalation of the war in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

The Government of Rwanda wishes to reiterate once again its commitment to the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement which we believe is the only viable framework that can bring about a lasting solution to the conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

I would appreciate it if the present letter could be translated into all languages used at the United Nations and circulated to all members as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Joseph W. **Mutaboba**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

**General Assembly
Security Council**Distr.: General
30 October 2000

Original: English

General Assembly**Tenth emergency special session**

Agenda item 5

**Illegal Israeli actions in Occupied East Jerusalem
and the rest of the Occupied Palestinian Territory****Security Council****Fifty-fifth year****Identical letters dated 30 October 2000 from the Permanent
Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the
Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council**

The Israeli occupying forces continue with their killing and injuring of more Palestinian civilians. In follow-up to my letters, beginning on 29 September through 25 October 2000 (A/55/432-S/2000/921; A/55/437-S/2000/930; A/55/450-S/2000/957; A/55/466-S/2000/971; A/55/474-S/2000/984; A/55/490-S/2000/993; A/ES-10/39-S/2000/1015; A/ES-10/40-S/2000/1025), I am once again compelled to inform you that 15 more Palestinians have died since my last letter as a result of the continuous military campaign of terror by Israel, the occupying Power, against Palestinian civilians in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem. This brings the total number of deaths to 133 Palestinians (The names of those martyred since my last letter are annexed to the present letter). In addition to the increased number of killings, the excessive and indiscriminate use of force by the Israeli occupying forces has caused the additional injury of more than 200 Palestinians, many of whom remain in critical condition.

Further, today, Israeli helicopter gunships once more fired rockets at locations in several Palestinian cities, including Nablus, Al-Bireh and Khan Yunis. Israeli tanks were also heavily deployed in the Gaza Strip and fired several times at the city of Rafah. These actions, coupled with several new statements by Israeli officials, indicate that Israel, the occupying Power, intends to even further escalate its attacks against the Palestinian population.

The international community cannot allow this Israeli military campaign of terror to continue. We reiterate our call to the international community and specifically to the Security Council to ensure compliance by Israel, the occupying Power, with Security Council resolution 1322 (2000) and resolution ES-10/7 of the tenth emergency special session of the General Assembly. We also reiterate the call to the Council to establish a United Nations protection force to be dispatched to the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, with the aim of providing much-needed protection for the Palestinian civilian population.



I would be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter distributed as a document of the tenth emergency special session of the General Assembly, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nasser **Al-Kidwa**
Ambassador
Permanent Observer of Palestine
to the United Nations

**Annex to the identical letters dated 30 October 2000 from the
Permanent Observer of Palestine addressed to the Secretary-
General and the President of the Security Council**

**Names of martyrs killed by Israeli security forces in the Occupied
Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem
(Wednesday, 25 October to Sunday, 29 October 2000)**

Thursday, 26 October 2000

1. Ahmad Abdel Kader Sebyitani
2. Ala'a Mohamed Al Jawabrah (14 years old) (died from wounds sustained earlier)

Friday, 27 October 2000

1. Ghasan Yussef Awaissa
2. Jabr Ahmad Almesshal (14 years old)
3. Basheer Saleh Shlewit (16 years old)
4. Ahmad Mohamad Khalil Kasem
5. Aziz Yussef Tanouh Alzeer (died from wounds sustained earlier)

Saturday, 28 October 2000

1. Abdel Rahim Hasan Besharat

Sunday, 29 October 2000

1. Samir Mousa Elewah
2. Shady Abdallah Hasan Alshouli
3. Esmat Khalil Alsaber
4. Husni Hasan Al Najjar (14 years old)
5. Bilal Jamal Nimr Abu Salah
6. Hilal Jamal Nimr Abu Salah (twin of Bilal Abu Salah)
7. Fadi Amin Dabayeh (died from wounds sustained earlier)

**Security Council**

Distr.: General
30 October 2000
English
Original: Arabic

Letter dated 27 October 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I refer to the letter dated 31 August 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Kuwait to the United Nations concerning Iraqi violations allegedly observed in the demilitarized zone between the two countries (S/2000/847). On instructions from my Government, I should like to inform you that when the relevant Iraqi authorities summoned the Director of the Baghdad office of the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM) and informed him of the contents of the aforesaid Kuwaiti letter he explained that UNIKOM normally investigates the violations reported to it by Kuwait but that in the event they are not confirmed the Iraqi side is not notified.

The Iraqi authorities state in this connection that they have received no notification from UNIKOM concerning the occurrence of any violations, and this confirms that the allegations made in the letter from the representative of the Kuwaiti regime are untrue. In contrast, the Kuwaiti regime is continuing its constant violations of the demilitarized zone by permitting United States and British warplanes to use air bases in Kuwait as well as Kuwaiti territory and airspace in order to attack Iraq by way of the zone on a daily basis and to bomb Iraqi territory in flagrant violation and complete contempt of UNIKOM's mandate and in manifest breach of the Charter of the United Nations and the norms of international law. The periodic reports of the Secretary-General on UNIKOM, most recently that of 27 September 2000 (S/2000/914), make reference to these same violations.

The ongoing United States and British aggression against Iraq, which has been under way since 1991 and to which Kuwait makes a key contribution by providing funds, air bases and logistic facilities, confirms once more the legal responsibility of the Kuwaiti regime for the aggression being committed. It also requires your intervention to bring pressure to bear on the Government of Kuwait to desist from its aggression, to halt the use of its territory and airspace for the enforcement of the unlawful no-flight zones and to respect the sovereignty, security and independence of Iraq.



I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Saeed H. Hasan
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

**Security Council**

Distr.: General
30 October 2000
English
Original: Arabic

Letter dated 28 October 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a letter dated 26 October 2000 from Mr. Mohammed Said Al-Sahaf, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq, giving an example of the type of behaviour in which the United States of America and the United Kingdom engage when placing holds on contracts under the memorandum of understanding of 20 May 1996 for irrational reasons in their determination to harm the people of Iraq.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Saeed H. **Hasan**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative



Annex to the letter dated 28 October 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I refer to the previous letters in which I showed you the consequences of the policy of the United States of America and the United Kingdom of blocking contracts under the memorandum of understanding of 20 May 1996 in their determination to harm the Iraqi people, the most recent of which was the letter dated 10 June 2000 (S/2000/563, annex).

I now present to you the case of the contract with the assigned number 700793, signed by the Ministry of Trade with the Turkish company Pakmaya for the supply of dry baking yeast. It was placed on hold by the representative of the United Kingdom in the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) on the pretext that it could possibly be used for purposes of biological weapons production and also by the representative of the United States on the grounds of seeking information on the end-user of the item.

Since the purpose for which this substance is used is obvious, namely to make bread in government-owned and private bakeries, and since the identity of the end-user was made known to the Committee, I am bringing this matter to your attention as yet another indication of scheming and malicious intentions against the Iraqi people.

(Signed) Mohammed Said **Al-Sahaf**
Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq

**Security Council**Distr. General
31 October 2000

Original: English

Interim report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon

Introduction

1. The present report is submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1510 (2000) of 27 July 2000, by which the Council extended the mandate of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) for a further period of six months, until 31 January 2001, and requested me to submit an interim report on progress towards achieving the objectives of resolution 425 (1978) and towards completion by UNIFIL of the tasks originally assigned to it and to include recommendations on the tasks that could be carried out by the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO).

Maintenance of the ceasefire

2. From the end of July until early October, the situation in the UNIFIL area of operations was generally calm, except for numerous minor violations of the line of withdrawal, the so-called Blue Line. These violations were attributable mainly to Israeli construction of new military positions and fencing along the line; they were corrected in each case after intervention by UNIFIL. Minor Lebanese violations occurred as a result of shepherds or fishing vessels crossing the line; in a few instances, vehicles were driven across the line. For several weeks, Hizbollah maintained a post across the line east of Kafr Shuba. The personnel there stated that they had permission to be there but would leave if ordered to do so by the Government. UNIFIL repeatedly raised this violation with the Lebanese authorities but without effect. Hizbollah vacated the position on 7 October in

connection with its attack across the Blue Line (see below).

3. In addition to these violations, there were daily incidents of Lebanese civilians and tourists hurling stones, bottles filled with hot oil and other items across the line at Israeli soldiers and civilians, some of whom were injured. On several occasions the soldiers fired warning shots and rubber bullets, which caused some injuries. Most of these incidents occurred at the so-called Fatima Gate west of Metulla. There was also friction at a tomb on Sheikh Abbad Hill (east of Hula), which straddles the Blue Line and is considered a holy site by both Muslims and Jews. In September, Lebanese civilians held several demonstrations east of Kafr Shuba, in some cases crossing the line. Rolf Knutsson, my Personal Representative, and Major General Seth Obeng, the Force Commander of UNIFIL, repeatedly urged the Lebanese authorities to take the necessary measures to put an end to those incidents and violations.

4. A serious incident occurred on 7 October. In the context of the tension in the Occupied Territories and Israel, about 500 Palestinians and supporters approached the line south of Marwahin to demonstrate against Israel. As the crowd attempted to cross the Israeli border fence, Israeli troops opened fire, killing three and injuring some 20. Since then, the Lebanese authorities have prevented further demonstrations by Palestinians on the line.

5. Later the same day, in a serious breach of the ceasefire, Hizbollah launched an attack across the Blue Line about 3 kilometres south of Shaba and took three Israeli soldiers prisoner. The attackers withdrew under cover of heavy mortar and rocket fire, targeting all



Israeli positions in the area. More than 300 rounds were fired over a period of 45 minutes. The Israeli forces did not immediately return fire, but later fired at some vehicles from the air. Following this incident, the Israeli air force resumed flights over Lebanese territory; the flights take place almost daily, usually at high altitude.

6. Hizbollah has stated that its operation had been planned for some time in order to take prisoners and thus obtain the release of 19 Lebanese prisoners still held by Israel. The Secretary-General, who had been pursuing the question of these prisoners with the Israeli authorities, remains ready to work with the Governments of Israel and Lebanon with a view to resolving this matter.

7. On 20 October, in what appears to have been a local initiative, three Palestinians crossed the Blue Line east of Kafr Shuba and tried to break through the Israeli technical fence, which runs some distance behind the line. The Israeli forces responded with heavy fire. One of the three was killed; the others managed to get away.

Return of government authority

8. On 9 August the Lebanese Government deployed a Joint Security Force of 1,000 all ranks, which is drawn from the Internal Security Forces and the Lebanese army. The Force has its headquarters in Marjayoun and Bint Jubayl and carries out intensive patrolling, with occasional roadblocks. Lebanese security services have established a strong presence in Naqoura, and the Lebanese police have resumed operations in key villages. Although it is outside the UNIFIL area of operation, it is worth mentioning that the Lebanese army deployed in mid-September in the Jezzine area, which the *de facto* forces had vacated in January.

9. At present, Lebanese administrators, police, security and army personnel function throughout the area, and their presence and activities continue to grow. They are re-establishing local administration in the villages and have made progress in re-integrating the communications, infrastructure, health and welfare systems with the rest of the country. In late August the former Israeli-controlled area participated for the first time since 1972 in a parliamentary election.

10. However, near the Blue Line the authorities have, in effect, left control to Hizbollah. Its members work in civilian attire and are normally unarmed. They maintain good discipline and are under effective command and control. They monitor the Blue Line, maintain public order and, in some villages, provide social, medical and education services. On several occasions, Hizbollah personnel have restricted the Force's freedom of movement. The most serious incidents of this kind occurred after Hizbollah's operation on 7 October, one on the same day, the other four days later. In both, Hizbollah forced UNIFIL personnel at gunpoint to hand over vehicles and military hardware they had found on the terrain. UNIFIL protested all such incidents to the Lebanese authorities.

11. The Government of Lebanon has taken the position that, so long as there is no comprehensive peace with Israel, the army would not act as a border guard for Israel and would not be deployed to the border.

United Nations activities

12. UNIFIL monitored the area through ground and air patrols and a network of observation posts. It acted to correct violations by raising them with the side concerned, and used its best efforts, through continuous, close liaison with both sides, to prevent friction and limit incidents. However, UNIFIL so far has not been able to persuade the Lebanese authorities to assume their full responsibilities along the Blue Line.

13. At the end of July and in early August UNIFIL redeployed southwards and up to the Blue Line. The redeployment proceeded smoothly, with the Lebanese authorities assisting in securing land and premises for new positions. At the same time, in order to free the capacity needed for the move south, UNIFIL vacated an area in the rear and handed it over to the Lebanese authorities. In the interest of economy, UNIFIL continues to use its larger facilities in that area. A map showing the current deployment of UNIFIL is attached.

14. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) continued to lead the efforts of the United Nations system in working with the Lebanese authorities on a plan of action for the development and rehabilitation of the area vacated by Israel. In this

effort UNDP cooperated closely with the United Nations Special Coordinator, Terje Røed-Larsen, who led the efforts at the international level together with the European Union and the World Bank. A donor meeting was convened on 27 July to gather support. Mr. Knutsson joined those efforts when he assumed his responsibilities in Beirut in mid-August. On 27 and 28 September UNDP organized in Beirut a conference of non-governmental organizations, funded by the Italian Government. As in the past, UNIFIL assisted the civilian population, using resources made available by troop-contributing Governments.

15. The clearance of mines and unexploded ordnance was an important concern, especially in connection with the redeployment. UNIFIL also assisted in humanitarian demining activities and set up an information management system for mine action. In Tyre, Lebanon, a regional mine action cell was established with the help of the United Nations Mine Action Service, which cooperated closely with the Lebanese national demining office. During the period, three children died and eight persons were injured by exploding mines and ordnance.

Observations

16. During the past three months there has been further movement towards the implementation of Security Council resolution 425 (1978). Except for Hizbollah's attack on 7 October, the area was relatively calm. The deployment of both UNIFIL and the Lebanese Joint Security Force proceeded smoothly, and the return of the Lebanese administration is ongoing. While much remains to be done to restore the full range of government services to a standard comparable to that in the rest of the country, there has been tangible progress in that direction.

17. The sequence of steps foreseen in Security Council resolution 425 (1978) is clear and logical: the Israeli forces must withdraw, there must be no further hostilities, and the effective authority of the Lebanese Government must be restored. Thereafter, the Governments of Israel and Lebanon are to be fully responsible, in accordance with their international obligations, for preventing any hostile acts from their respective territory against that of their neighbour. It is relevant to recall in this connection that both Governments have committed themselves, despite misgivings, to respect the Blue Line established by the

United Nations for the purposes of confirming the Israeli withdrawal in accordance with resolution 425 (1978).

18. I believe that the time has come to establish the state of affairs envisaged in the resolution. This requires, first and foremost, that the Government of Lebanon take effective control of the whole area vacated by Israel last spring and assume its full international responsibilities, including putting an end to the dangerous provocations that have continued on the Blue Line. Otherwise, there is a danger that Lebanon may once again be an arena, albeit not necessarily the only one, of conflict between others.

19. I had the opportunity to speak about these matters with the President and Prime Minister of Lebanon during my recent visit to Beirut. We also discussed Lebanon's need for international assistance to address longstanding problems, in particular the reintegration of the area that was until recently occupied. I appeal to donors to help Lebanon meet urgent needs for relief and economic revival in the south, pending the holding of a full-fledged donor conference.

20. The present report is being written at a time of high tension in Arab-Israeli relations and continuing confrontations in the occupied Palestinian territories. Under the circumstances, I deemed it prudent not to submit suggestions for the reconfiguration of the United Nations presence in south Lebanon, as requested in paragraph 12 of Security Council resolution 1310 (2000). With the agreement of the Security Council, I propose to address this subject in the report that I shall be submitting prior to the expiration of the UNIFIL mandate.

